Muts for the Mouth.

July brings more anxiety to the farmer than any other month of the year; the great harvest of grain and hay is mostly athered then, and it is his lot to toll everely through the long hot days. To nany other classes it is the season of rest and recreation; the springs, the seaside or mountains, are the resort of those whose business is done behind the counter or desk. Fartunate for the farmer that in not done between brick walls, but where ground must be, when plowed, so that it be the free, fresh breeze can fan him, and the golden-hued landscape of the harvest-month invigorate his spirits.

The Harrest Field.—Good implements

will go far towards supplying a deficiency of men. It is also cheaper to use the tools than the human muscle which they balance. Therefore it is for the interest of no farmer to enter the harvest field poorly supplied with tools. Another thing keep the tools in good order, knives sharp and bearings well oiled. Then work steadily and don't fret. It is poor calculation to risk much in the harvest field Grain should be bound and securely shocked nearly as fast as cut. If the weather is dry and has the appearance of continuing so, it will do to cut grain when somewhat green, but if wet let it get ripe. farmer could have weather of his own choosing he might make his straw half as valuable as hay by cutting early and curing well, and he would lose noth-ing in the grain. All spring grain is likely to be of good height this year, and may be bound readily, but barley is handled, if unbound, very easily, and there is no better way of harvesting, perhaps, than to throw it in winrows as you reap, and

gather with barley forks. Harvest Drinks—Tea and coffee made strong and drank clear and hot are the est drinks that can be taken into field if the weather is very warm and the Home-made beer, labor exhausting. which every housekeeper can brew, is cooling and grateful. Alcoholic drinks are full of headaches and disappoint-

The Hoy Field.-Haying is the most pleasant farm work if conducted with the proper labor-saving appliances. There need be little poor hay put in the mow or stack. Do not burn up the hay by too much sunning. Clover, especially, requires but little sun if well cured in the cock; it will bear stacking in an apparently greener stage than timothy or red Far more clover is injured by getting over-ripe and by too much curing, than by stacking or putting in the barn too green.

Cultivating.-There is a vast deal of small corn to be tilled in July, and it will hardly do to neglect it. Many farmers can find time between their crops to do this work. Especially will this be the case if they are strong handed, and in most cases it will pay to have one hand more than you absolutely need for the sake of getting in your crops promptly and doing the cultivating. Another way is to hire an extra hand and keep the cultivator going while the harvesting and haying are carried on. Either plan is better than neglect, and the few extra dollars paid out in the present will be returned with interest in the future.

The Summer Fullow should already be broken, and save an occasional harrowing will need no care in July. But if this is not the case, plowing will be the work for dark weather. If wheat is to follow clover the land should be plowed as soon as the hay is removed: then work the sarface and top-dress with manure.

Weeds—It is well to harrow unseeded.

stubble ground early and let the weed seeds start. The autumn plowing will then destroy them. Beware of letting weeds ripen and spread their seed during month. Many varieties mature at mid-summer, and they need attention the main thing here. Look after the grubs

Stacking Hay and Grain.—The bottoms

which cats the stems. Where such have been it is unsafe to stack again. Long and narrow hay stacks are of good form to feed out. Round ones are better for grain in bundles. n harvest-time and should be liberally cd. Other stock require little care save

that they have plenty of water and salt. Keep the stables clean and dusted with Minor Forage Crops .- Provide for win-

tering more stock by sowing turnips, planting cabbage in the corn and potato fields in the place of missing hills, and sowing corn for fodder. Make every foot of land produce usefully. There is a crop suitable for each season .- Rural New Yorker.

Underdraining Land.

To WHATEVER purpose we devote our land, whether stock raising, grain growing, or fruit and vegetable culture, our first aim should be to make it productive. Here lies the great secret of success. Who ever got rich by farming poor land? Thousands have remained poor by trying the experiment. Thousands have drawn out a weary, miserable existence, rearing families in prorance and poverty, by stay-ing on poor land without a proper effort to improve and make it productive; and thousands are doing the same thing to-

to say one word about the various kinds of fertilizers, nor the best manner of applying them—they are all more or less valua-ble and can hardly be mis-applied if brought in contact with the soil; but this communication shall be "of earth, earthly." A comparatively small number of farm ers are aware of the value of underdrain ing as a means of enlarging the produc tiveness of their land; they are apt to think that only swamps and lowlands are benefited by this process—this is a great mistake, fallen into by taking a merely

superficial view of the matter.

A farmer in one of the Northern or Middle States would be glad to have his land enjoy the benefit of one or two degrees farther south, so as to work it earlier neighbors. All this can be accomplished by the simple process of underdraining. Yes, more than this—your crops may be doubled in quantity and of superior qual-

The question will be asked—how under-draining will accomplish all this? Low lying land is known to be cold, compared with that which is more elevated. The cause of this coldness is the presence of too much water near the surface. If this water is withdrawn by means of under draining, the soil becomes more porousthe atmospheric air penetrates to a greater all these facts in regard to low land, they will apply with equal force to that which

All land except that with sand or very porus subsoil will be benefited by under-draining. Grass will take an earlier start, and the ground will be in a condition to turn stock to pasture two weeks earlier. Oats, corn and potatoes can be planted two weeks earlier, and the full crops will receive the benefit of it two weeks later.

The best article for the purpose is earth-en tyle, and should be used wherever it is convenient to procure them, but where they cannot be had, wood may be used to advantage as a substitute. Take saplings of from three to six inches in diameter and let them lap a little at each end. The surplus water will be attracted to them and follow their course to the outlet to which they lead.

What the Farmer Must Know.

Tun Rural World says: The farmer, like the business man, mu now what he is doing: he must have some cretty decided idea of what he is to ac lish-in fact, must calculate it before He must know his soil-that of each

ot : not only the top, but the sub-soil.

He must know what grains and grasses are best adapted to each. He must know when is the best time to work them, whether in the fall or spring, or whether they need summer fallowing. He must know the condition in which

not too wet or too dry.'

He must know that some grains require earlier mowing than others; and

what those grains are.

He must know how to put them is. He must know that it pays him to have achinery to aid him instead of muscle. He must know about stock, and ma ures, and the cultivation of trees and he small fruits, and many other things; in a word, he must know what good, ex perienced farmers know. Then he will not guess—will run no risks.

How to Make Spruce Beer.

As THE season is here when pleasant ummer drinks, free from alcoholic influence, are frequently brewed by the house-wife, or the well brought up daughters, who ought to be taught a little of every-thing in the way of household duties—we append the following recipes, taken from an exchange, and which are claimed to be 1. Take three gallons of water of blood

warmth, three half pints of molasses, r table spoonful of essence of spruce, and the like quantity of ginger; mix well together with a gill of yeast; let stand over night, and bottle in the morning. It will in a good condition to drink in twenty our hours. It is a palatable, wholesome

2. Those who prefer ment have only to substitute honey for the molasses named above, and for one-third the ginger use alispice. Half the quantity of yeast will be sufficient, and the bottling should occur the second day instead of the next morning. It will be fit to drink in four days after being bottled, and will keep for many weeks. A small quantity of alcohol is formed during the fermentation, and this prevents the acctous fermentation so common to spruce beer. The essence of spruce is of course left out in the making of mead. The alcohol formed from the fermentation of honey rescribles that found in methodia, while the alcohol ormed from the fermentation of molasses s rum. Those who imagine that they can make either spruce beer or mead without entirely forming any alcohol are mis-taken; but it is present in so slight a proportion as not to be sensible to the most delicate temperance nerves.

A German Kindergarten.

Dn. Hensy writes from Bremen to the New York Methodist:

Perhaps a better idea cannot be presented of the working of a Kindergarten than a description of the way in which the principal one in Bremen is conducted, and which I have had occasion to visit. Many of the children are so small that they need to be conducted thither by older persons, when they are met at the door by a servant, who relieves them of hats, coats shawls and lunch box, care being taken, however, that each child aid in adjusting its own things, and having a fixed place for all. The proprietress—Miss Grabau— is assisted by two other ladies. The school is divided into two classes, either one or the other of which is nearly always in the large hall for exercise, or working in the ittle gardens out of doors,

In the schoolroom each scholar is pro vided with a very neat and comfortable desk and chair, and is taught to regard them as its own property. The employ-ments are worsted work, knitting, elemenand keep the vines well to their supports.

Try dusting plaster on the foliage for the insect.

The halforn tary drawing and every other imaginable of old clover stacks and mows also are sometimes infested with the clover-worm, which cats the stems. Where such have every pains is taken to impart as much ele-mentary instruction as possible. For ex-ample, if a little girl is at work on a bookmark, or a lamp-mat, she is taught imita tion, combination, perspective counting, the alphabet and many other things. As soon as she is tired of one employment she is at liberty to begin something else cover desirable and easy roads to success that she may like. Thus all weariness is

avoided. The room for exercise is very large, and like the school room, neatly ornamented with pictures, and when the children are in it, they are under the care of a teacher. who has them go through many gymnasti exercises. This is the most interesting feature of the Kindergarten. The chilmences a story about a certain battle; then in right good earnest. After the victory is won, the teacher narrates a peaceful story in verse, which the children have also been previously taught, and which they repeat with her, going through with all the gymnastic exercises suggested by the

For instance, she tells of a great pigeonuse, out of which the pigeons come one by one. Some fly slowly and others more apidly; others go off and hop around on In this communication I do not intend

the children.
Afterward the teacher may begin to tell his anvil, beliews, red-hot iron and great ammer, when the children sing with her,

During this time the whole class become a large group of similar croakers. In all these initiatory exercises, the children presame time remain and enjoy himself with the pleasant companionship of his present neighbors. All this can be accounted as the slightest fatigue or decrease. changed, when the class is immediately taken into the other room, or else into the garden. About one half of the time seems be devoted to the gymnastic and horti ultural employments, and the other half to the light manual labor at the desks in the school room proper.

Pleasant Neighborhoods,

ONE's pleasure, after all, is much affected by the quality of one's neighbors, even or navy, may enter eighty acres of land though one may not be on speaking terms held at two dollars and fifty cents an acre, with them. A pleasant, bright face at a window is surely better than a discondepth—the rays of the sun meet with resistance and consequently penetrate deeper, throwing into the soil a greater teuted cross one; and a house that has the air of being inhabited is preferable to amount of heat. Admitting the force of air of being inhabited is preferable to closed shutters and unsociable blinds, excluding every ray of sunlight and sym-

> We like to see the glancing, cheerful lights through the windows, of a cold right, or watch them, as evening deepens, gradually creeping from the parlor to the upper stories of the houses near us. We like to watch the little children going in and out the door, to play or to school. We like to see a white robed baby dancing up and down at the window in its mother's arms, or the father reading his newspape there at evening, or any of these cheerful impromptu home glimpses, which, though we are no Paul Pry, we will assert go to

make a pleasant heighborhood to those who live for comfort instead of show.
Sad, indeed, some mornings, on waking, it is to see the blinds down and the shutters closed, and know that death's angel, which they lead.

Tyle should be laid from two to three feet deep, and the drains from twenty five that of our cheerin neighbor. Sad to thit of hirty-five feet apart. The deeper the drains, the farther apart they may be laid.

The work may be done in the fall and early winter before freezing sets in the to do this without borne into the house. Sad to see innocent into do this without farmer may find time to do this without much outlay of money.

Am. Stock Journac.

The deeper the deeper the deeper the deeper the drains from twenty five that of our cheerin neighbor. Sad to the first that of our cheerin neighbor. Sad to deep laid, and no faster; hut track could be bad, and no faster; but there after the speed will be determined by the grading, which the pack of the track could be bad, and no faster; but there after the speed will be determined by the grading, which the pack of the track could be bad, and no faster; but that of our cheerin neighbor. Sad to deeper the deeper the deper the deper the deper the deper that the total and no faster; but that of our cheerin neighbor. Sad that of our cheerin neighbor and no faster; but that of our cheerin neighbor. Sad that of our cheerin neighbor and no faster; but the read no faster; but the could be bad, and no faster; but that of our cheerin neighbor. The same allowed the sad could be bad, and no faster; but that of our cheerin neighbor. The same allow

Separation of the Sia ree Twins-The Operation to be Performed in Paris,

Agren living together three-score years the Siamese Twins have resolved to separate. No closer fraternal union than that of Chang and Eng has been known among men. During a long life the sympathies of the brothers has been so complete that the frequently employed and extravagan measure of affection has been absolutely alized; one could not live apart from the other. This singular-or rather plural attachment is about to be severed, and probably no sundering of family ties was over regarded with so wide spread interest as this will be. When persons of different sexes desire to be divorced they go to Chi sexes desire to be divorced they go to Chi-cago: Chang and Eng, being of the same sex, will go to Paris to be relieved of com-panionship of which they are finally weary. Years ago distinguished English and French surgeons who examined the Slamese phenomenon differed in opinion as to the probable results of an operation lestined to make the one twain. loubt made the Twins hesitate, until now, at the age of fifty-nine, owing to appre-hension that disease contracted by one may be communicated to the other, they are anxious to get rid of one another. Chang and Eng married sisters, and each is the father of nine children. It is not improbable that the attempt to avert possible danger to one may result fatally to both. The surgical experiment will soon be made.—Brooklyn Eagle. What it Cost.

A GENTLEMAN in business in one of our large cities has for years made a practice, which is common with many, of inviting his customers and friends out to "take a frink" or a cigar. A friend endeavored to convince him that he was spending too such in this way, aside from other and stronger objections to the practice. The gentleman insisted that the cost was a mere rifle, but to make sure of it, he adopted the following plan: Each time he spent anything for this purpose, he deposited an equal amount in a box in his safe, keeping no account of it. At the end of three months he counted his deposit, and found there, to his astonishment, over three hun dred dollars.

The friend who related the incident to and the had just left the surprised man, who was still looking at the pile of bills and thinking deeply. Perhaps he was reckening the amount of comfort and pleasure the sum would have brought to he home circle, if properly used, or how it would have helped in taking up some note when he was "skort." Probably he has received some new ideas which will do him much good, and not injure his ustomers.—Rural New Yorker.

The value of learning a trade become more and more certain to us every day. Scarcely a week passes but some young man is asking of us to point out a field of labor for him. With good attainments, perhaps, or an insatiable desire to be at work at something wherby an honest penny may be turned, he finds himself anded as it were at the first obb of the ide. The slightest recession of the waters deposits him on the shore, among the weeds idleness, and unwholesome vapors bedoud his mind. There is scarcely a man n business but has an experience similar to ours; his young friends continually en-vying him the privilege of working in a well defined field, and wishing that, like

rim, they had something to strike at. These young men are generally afflicted with the disease of ambition. They want o be something more than common, and mistaking often their desires for the ability to satisfy them, they flatter themselves that they are fit for something better than the common run of humanity. Their great fault is in trying to achieve manhood without serving an apprenticeship to it, and they find themselves, when they should be prepared for their life work, wondering it will be, and fretting because doesn't declare itself, and nine out of ten. waiting in vain for such a call, go into

politics, agencies, etc. The great remedy for this is a trade, thoroughly learned. The time between school and twenty-one should be spent at the carpenter's bench, in a machine shop, or at the anvil, so that when the young man commences his battle with life in any vocation he can, if worsted at his first attempt, turn to his trade with confidence that his skilled labor will at least procure cover desirable and easy roads to success foots up a considerable total on the loss side of the balance sheet.—Exchange.

Married by Accident.

An English divine, who has since risen to eminence, owed his marriage and a long and happy domestic life to a mere accident. He had contracted an affection for a lady of the neighborhood in which dren, boys and girls promiseuously, are directed to assume a certain position. It he first preached, but, through dread of a may be that of a regiment drawn up in refusal, could not bring himself to a direct line-of-battle. The teacher then com- proposal. The more he thought of it the more he became dismayed at the prospect comes some stirring song, when all sing it together, and then the battle commences in right good earnest. After the victory is her looks and manners, but was overcome with fear that she should never love him. He had almost resolved to abandon the field to a bolder if not a better man, when he suddenly took a desperate resolution to know the worst. He carefully prepared and scaled two letters, each addressed to the lady; in one of which he made an carnest proposal of marriage, and in the other merely requested the loan of a book. Shaking them together in his hat, he called his servant and bade him take one the ground, while others light on the chairs some get tired and others fall down, and thus the supposed movements of a whole flock of pigeons are represented by The minister threw the other into the fire Afterward the teacher may begin to tell n prose about an old blacksmith, and by had by she reaches the verses telling of and miserable. He had resolved to abide by the event of this queer proceeding, and that if the book came with the servant he and the whole room is transformed, for a would forever abandon all aspirations to time, into a great smithy, and all the little time, into a great smithy, and all the little the lady's hand. At the end of that time folks industriously and laughingly playing the man returned with a note, accepting blacksmith. Another song tells about walking over a heath, where at last a great pond is reached. The frogs are heard to croak and seen to leap into the pond. his dullness in not comprehending the "signals of distress" which had been coninually displayed to him from time to But some men are wonderfully stupid about these matters,

Homestead.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know what he Homestead Law is, and how a man is to proceed who wants to get a farm under it. Without publishing the whole of the act we can tell our correspondent how to go to work. Any head of a family, any person twenty-one years old, and a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration to become such, and any minor who has served fourteen days in our army or one hundred and sixty acres of land held at half that rate. The process is to find land not taken up, go before the Register of the Land Office where it is located and make athlavit of citizenship &c., and enter the eighty, or one hundred and sixty acres selected. After cultivat ing it, or a portion of it, for five years, he is then entitled to his deed. - Chicago

THE SPREADING RUMOR.-Says Goodp One to Gossip Two, "While shopping in the town, Old Mrs. Fry to me remarked— Smith cought his goods of Brown.

Says Gossip Two to Gossip Three, Who cast her cylids down, I've heard it said to day, my friend, Smith get his goods from Brown. Save Goesip Three to Gossip Pour, With something of a frown, I've heard strange news - what do you think? Smith food his goods from Brown.

Saye Geneip Four to Gossip Five. Who blazed it round the town. I've heard, to day, such shocking new Smith stole his goods from Brown I'

A Romance in Real Life.

The following little chain of incident will, we think, lose nothing by compari-son with the most remarkable that are pro-

sented in tales of fiction, while they enjoy the rare advantage of being true: A gentleman, whom for the oddity of it we will call Mr. Smith, served in the army during the recent war, and, having been wounded, was sent in 1863 to an hospital ocated nearthe village of Hylvania. During his convalescence there he fell in love with a beautiful girl named Miss C---, informed her of the fact, and was "accepted." By and by he entirely recovered from the effects of his wound, and was again ordered to his regiment which was then in active service parted with mutual yows of eternal fidel ty, and he left H—— with the understand-ing that he should return immediately on expiration of his term of service, and nconsistent as it seems with the princh les of mathematics, "the two should be made one." Time rolled on. Mr. Smith wrote letter

after letter to the fair one, but "divil the scratch of a pen did he ever get back for that same;" and at last, incensed at what he deemed the faithlessness of the fair one, and concluding that she had only been flirting with him-he had heard her accused of such things-he wrote her one indignant letter, to wind up with, and dis dissed her from his mind forever. When his term of service expired, he returned to his own home without a thought of her he and once loved.

Recently he resolved to visit San Fran-disco, and he sailed from New York in He did not expect to see a familiar face on board the steamer, but he did. He had just stepped aboard, when some one in the crowd seized his hand so suddenly that he thought it was a pickpocket trying to steal it, but he immediately recognized an old acquaintance from Philadelphia, whom we will call Charlie.

The latter was also bound for San Fran

sco, where he told Mr. Smith he had married brother living. The voyage passed off very pleasantly, and a few weeks ago Mr. Smith and his friend arrived in our city. Mr. Smith went about his business, while Charlie set about finding his brother's residence, giving the address to his friend, and urging him to call.

Last Sunday, for the first time, Mr. Smith

called at the house of Charlie's brother, and was welcomed by the latter, whom he had also known some years previously. Not ten minutes had elapsed when a lady acquaintance of the family dropped in, and was introduced as Miss C —. Mr. and was introduced as Miss C.—. Mr. Smith started as though he had stepped on a tack; the resemblance of this Miss C.—. to the Miss C.—. of H.—., was too striking to be passed lightly over. Mr. Smith remarked that he had once known

cisco Mercury.

-A young lady, having bought a pair of shoes a number too small, sent them to a second-hand store to have them sold; whereupon he Tentonic shop-keeper advertised them in his window as follows: "For sale—a tight lady's

—A gentleman was praising the beauti-ral hair of a lady, when one of those precedous little misses who always have a word to say, re-marked, "I guess my hair would look as well if I took as much care of it. Mamma never sleeps in her hair."

-"I say, ma," exclaimed a little minx f thirteen, "do you know what the hyrotschnill remedy is for a crying lifent?" "Gracions acothess, ma, no I never heard of such a thing!" Well, ma, it's rocket." -Why should an order for the new

nottoming of a pair of boots be treated with re-rence? Because it's a sole em affair. -What is the difference between a sumor dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One too thin and the other is tooth out. -Why is a man who makes his will like

potato which is offered as a sample of a lot? ocause he is a festator. -Insult not another for his want of he talent which you pessess; he may have talents which you want. -He is well constituted who grieves

what he has not, and rejoices for what he What word will make you sick if you see one of the letters out? Music. -The best seats at the theater are said

-Wanted by a confectioner-a candid -Something always on hand-your -Words that burn-rejected communi-

-A bad debt-the owing of a grudge. -A craft-y occupation-ship building. ---

Raticoad Track-layer in California.

We have before alluded to the success of a railway track layer used on the Cali-fornia section of the Pacific Railroad. It appears from recent intelligence to be working regularly at the rate of a mile a day, with the promise of better results when some small defects are obviated. Some of its work has been done at the rate of two miles in twelve hours, but one mile is considered as its present working capacity. The contractor and directors of the Vallejo and Sacramento Railroad, al-though most of them were skeptical, and some quite dissatisfied about the delays in getting it into operation, give it the highest praise, and have made their arrangements

in reliance upon it.

The machine is a car sixty feet long and ten wide. It has a small engine on board for handling the ties and ralls. The ties are carried on a common freight car be-hind, and conveyed by an endless chain over the top of the machine, laid down in their places on the track, and when enough are laid a rail is put down on each side in proper position, and spiked down. The track-layer then advances, and keeps on its work until the load of trees and rails is exhausted, when other car loads are brought. The machine is driven ahead by a locomotive, and the work is done so rapidly that sixty men are required to wait on it, but they do more work than twice as many could do by the old system, and the work is done quite as well. The opinion that when the machine is im-proved by making a few changes in the method of handling rails and ties, the nocessity of which changes is now apparent. it will be able to put down five or six miles per day unquestionably. This will render it possible to lay down track twelve times as fast as the usual rate by hand, and it will do the work at less expense. The Invention will be of immense im portance to the country in connection with the Pacific Railroad, which, it was calculated, could be built as fast as the track could be laid, and no faster; but

Union Companies have money enough to grade each five miles a day, there will be a saving of \$3,000,000 on interest alone.

on that one road.

The track of the Sacramento and Valleje Road has been laid for eight miles out of Vallejo, and it is to go on directly to Sui-sun, which is to be reached before the 1st of June, and thence to go on to the cross-ing of Putah Creek where the cars are to run by the 1st of July. The road passes over a good deal of tule within lifteen miles of Sacramento, where the grading cannot be done till the Fall, so no time is fixed for the completion of that part of the work, except that it must be as soon as possible, and before the 1st of November n any event. The Company has fifty thousand ties on hand, and has lately contracted for fifty thousand more, to be delivered as fast as needed. — Scientific

THROUGH THE WORLD

Some hearts go hungering through the world, And never find the love they suck; Some lips with pride or scorn sre, crited, To hide the path they may not speak. The eyes may flash, the mouth may smille. The votes in gladdest music thrill. And yet beneath them all the white

The hungry heart be pining still. These know their doom and walk their way
With level steps and steadfast eyes,
Nor strive with Fate, nor weap, nor pray—
White others, not so sally wise,
Are mocked by phantoms evermore,
And lared by seemings of delight,
Pair to their eye, but at the core
Holding but bitter dust and plight.

I see them gaze with wistful eyes,
I mark their sign of failing checks;
I bear them breathe in smothored sighs,
And note the grief that never speaks;
For them no might redresses wrong,
No eye with pity is impearled,
Oh, misconstrued and suffering long,
Uh, hearts that hunger through the world

For you does life's dull desert hold.
No fountsin shade, no date grove fair,
No gush of waters clear and cold,
But sandy reacher wide and bare.
The fact may fall, the sont may faint,
And weigh to carth the weary frame,
Yet still ye make no weak complaint.
And speak no word of grief or blame.

Oh, eager eyes which gaze afar!
Oh, arms which class the empty air!
Not all unmarked your sorrows are,
Not all unpitied your despair.
Smile, patient lips so provily dumb—
When life's frail tent at last is furied, Your glorious recompense shall come.
Oh, hearts that hunger through the world.

What is a Tear?

THE principal element of a tear is water This water, upon dissolution, contains ew hundredth parts of the substance called mucus, and a small portion of salt, of soda, of phosphate of lime and of phosphate of soda. It is the salt and the soda that give to tears that peculiar savor which earned for tears the epithet of "salt" at the hand of Greek poets, and that o Smith remarked that he had once known persons of that name in H—, Pennsylvania. Miss C— exclaimed: "H—! Why, we used to live there! We only moved here two years ago." At this moment she seemed struck with Mr. Emith's appearance. Mr. Smith, with some pathos in his trembling voice, exclaimed: "Emma, is this you?" She replied, in the same spirit: "John! John! Is it possible?" It was Miss C—, of H—.

When a tear dries the water evaporates and leaves behind it a deposit of the saline ingredients. These amalgamate, and, as seen through the miscroscope, farray themselves in long crossed lines, which look like diminutive fish bones. Tears are secreted by a gland, called the lachrymal gland, which is situated above the cyclail and underneath the upper cyclid, on the side nearest the temple. Six or They did not embrace, but they shook on the side nearest the temple. Six or seven exceedingly fine channels flow seven exceedingly fine channels flow hands very cordially, and soon wanted to know why one another hadn't written to from it along and under the surface of the one another. Miss C— averred that she had written a number of times, but, never having received any reply, had come to the conclusion that Mr. Smith had only been disting with her during risks tay at the had. flirting with her during his stay at the nos-pital, to while away the time, and so dropped the correspondence. Both had written, but it seems that no one of the let-ters had ever reached its destination. It is ters had ever reached its destination. It is softly from their slender sluices, and softly from their slender sluices, and supposed that they were intercepted by the village postmaster, who was an enemy of the C—— family.

Mr. Smith is a single gentleman still, may family a single gentleman still, may family a single gentleman still, and they have given his heart to any other; the characteristic signs of health. It is and we have every reason to believe that the cease the constant of the regular spaces and the flow of these has made to be constantly renewed in the way just mentioned, because tears not only just mentioned, because tears not only just mentioned. carried away through two little drains, Brevities and Levities.

—"I declare," said an old lady, reverting the promise made her on her warriage day by ill assure himself of this he has only notice, unpoetical as the fact may be, that a person after crying much is always obliged to make a two-fold use of his or

her handkerchief .- Chambers' Journal.

Nose Bleed. THERE are two little arteries which suply the whole face with blood, one on each de; these branch off from the main arteries on each side of the windpipe and run-ning upward toward the eyes, pass over the outside of the jaw-bone, about two-thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Each of these arteries, of course, supplies just one-half the face, the nose being the dividing line; the left nostril is supplied with blood by the left artery and the right nostril by the right artery. Now, supposing your nose bleeds from the right nostril with the end of the right fore finger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist, then press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jaw-bone; the result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of your face while the pressure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the pressure for five or ten minutes and the ruptured vessels in the nose will by that time proba-bly contract so that when you let the blood into them they will not leak. Bleeding from a cut or wound anywhere about th face may be stopped in the same way. The Creator probably placed these arteries as they are that they might be controlled. Those to the back of the head, arms, and legs are all arranged very conveniently for being controlled in like manner.—Ex

hange. "THAT'S WOT I THO'T."—Read this and "HIAT'S WOTA THO'T. —Read this and "smile," at the expense of the conductor:

A few days since, says a Michigan paper, a specimen of humanity, chuck full of fashlonable drink ook a seat in the express train at Jackson and puletly awaited the advent of the conductor, whis ppeared on time, and relieved the travelor's had his ticket without any assaries. On his reunt the travelor button-doled him and inquired "Conductor' how far is't to 'Poleony". Twenter miles."

Conductor:
Twonty miles."
That's woil' tho't."
It it's woil' tho't."
It the next station the traveler stopped him
d again inquired:
"Conductor! how far to Manch'ter?"

"Twenty miles."
"Twat's wot I the't."
At Manchester the traveler stopped him the hird time and said:
"Conductor, how far to Tecumsy?"
"Twenty miles."
"That's wot I tno t."
"That's wot I tno t."
"That's wot I tno t."
"That's wot I the conductor, and the following dialogne explains the result:
"Conductor, how far to Adr'in?"
"The conductor threw himself upon his dignity, and remarked:
"See here my friend, do you take me for a ool."

The traveler "state temarked:
'cremarked:
'That's wot I the't."
The conductor joined the passengers in a hearty laugh, and concluded to allow his passenger to "the't" as he pleased.

STRATEGEM.—W The traveler "stuck to his text," and very cool

THE DUTCHMAN'S STRATEGEM.—We don't know why a Touton should have been selected as a subject for the following story, but all is the way it corses to us. And it came provincial patholy appreciate:

While a Dutchman was passing through a cit a Vermont, a Tanker came up to him and sale shon, if you treat to the claer I will learn you seek." Shon agreed Yank thon placed he and against a fence and told him to strike it and us be could. Shon, not thinking an arm could be fall him by so doing struck a black match above, but instead of hitting Yank's bank later board, knocking it off. "Mein Gott in lim here board, knocking it off. "Mein Gott in lim let i' cred shon." what you makes feedish neeks mine hand off clean up de chow! Of cher blitte! nine poor fram, what will she say? Poor Shon was bound to have revenge; so, on ay, so be was passing through a field, he capte to the face of tree hear Shon put his hand mainst his mouth and said: "Strike yast so har ayou can." Mysheer struck, and Shon put he way his hand and received the blow on houth, and was knocked down. Shon jumped up it nouth healting, and commenced daseing within. "Shorwashens! A tousand taylets take a country! I goes pack to Holland on the life rain."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK has eighteen daily papers. KERLING fans for hire is a new trade in

QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, weighs two indred and eighty-four pounds. GREAT BRITAIN derived a revenue 54,000 from its patent office last year. QUEEN VICTORIA'S "breakfasts" are half-past 4 to half-past 7 in the evening.

A MAN has lately died in Paris, leaving fortune of \$40,000 in postage stamps. ONE-FIFTH of the people of Algeria have died of cholera within the past six-

A GENTLEMAN is to build a \$200,000 church at Yonkers, as a memorial of his

THE proof of the adage that time is money is found in the fact that time's DAVIES' arithmetics not him \$20,000 annually. A mathematician can cut a

good figure at that. SHERBROOKE, Canada, claims to have a hen which manufactures needles and lays one with every egg.

LEGAL QUIBBLE.-A barrister should cultivate a good temper, if he would suc-A nov in England was blown by the vind across a railroad track just in time to

be run over and killed. The grasshopper plague in Utah has been less severe this year than usual; whereat the Mormons are joyful. THE leaders of the Pittsburgh Evening

Mail are written in a prison cell by its editor, who is serving out a libel term. WHEELS like men are often tired, and t very frequently from a kindred causeoing round so much. BAYARD TAYLOR, when last at Rome,

pened a studio, employed models, and vent through a regular course of art instruction.

opened a studio, employed models, and went through a regular course of art instruction.

Prince Napoleon is said to have remained three-quarters of an hour on his knees before the tomb of the late Emperors Maximilian.

Liverapoor, gives its chief constable a salary of £1,100 a year and provides him with a house, rent free, forage, fuel, and light.

Liverapoor, gives its chief constable a salary of £1,100 a year and provides him with a house, rent free, forage, fuel, and light.

A GRANN angling match is announced in Paris. The system is to be that of wilpping, or fly-catching, and the prize is \$4,000, given by a Russian prince.

As ex-city official in Troy, N. Y., lately corrected his wife with an ax-handle, for a breach of etiquette in helping herself butter at the tea-table with her own knife. It is estimated that in the breadstuffs trade of this country, from the farmer down to the consumer, the transactions amount to three billion dollars annually.

Sevens of the leading theatres of Paris received during the last twelve months 1,0,000,756 francs, an increase of more than three million frances over the preceding year.

Garlands of natural flowers are now used to adorn the hair of ladies in evening year.

Garlands of natural flowers are now used to adorn the hair of ladies in evening collette. They are kept fresh by quills being filled with water and sealed at both ends.

A Derreptency (Mass.) man, who has always resided in Decrefted street, recently wisted Greenfield for the first time in twenty years. He was somewhat astonished at its growth within that period.

A New scientific toy is a magnetic fisheut of the proper in the correct of the service of the surface, and help, heir policid. Little sister grabbed the root of a tree as he recently, using therein \$2,000 worth of bills belonging to Joseph Burge. The money was recently reclaimed, not yet beyond redemption.

A New scientific toy is a magnetic fisheut of the proper in t

to the surface, and held on until rescued. The other has gone to prison for ten years. A LADY teacher was announcing to her pupils the holiday on the 22d day of February, and asking them why the birth-day of Washington should be celebrated more than hers? A little fellow exclaimed

with great vivacity, "because he never told a lie . An English paper publishes a curious list of the largest capitalists known to exist in the world. The first is an American manufacturer who has an income of ten millions; the second is a Russian boyard, and the third an Englishman possessing immense territories in the East Indies. The Rothschilds only occupy the number

eleven on the list. THE practical joke does not always end so harmless as in the case of Nathaniel Appleton, who found on riding up to the house of his beloved that his rival's horse was hitched at the gate. Unhitching him, and giving him a very smart stroke with rawhide, he walked in and inquired whose horse that was cantering down the street. It need not be said that he found the coast clear at once.

A French journalist, wishing to poke a little fun at the English, says that a British Captain named Harris once came across a sleeping whale. Under the impression that it was an island, he landed, and in the name of Queen Victoria took possession. The whale awoke and went dence and sound common sense. Young down, carrying the discoverer and his party, but upon all English charts the place is marked "Harris Island." within the bounds of municipalities. Here and there one, more fortunate than his CUVIER, the naturalist, was in his favorite fellows, accumulates wealth; but it is the rule for the seekers after fortune within

Country Life.

the city to fail. True independence and

century, what do you suppose would be their comparative condition? Fortunate-

yl experience tells: Of the burghers pos-sibly one would be a favorite of fortune-

wealthy, influential, grasping and discon-tented. Of the forty-nine remaining

whisky would have claimed many; a few

would be still struggling against misfor-tune; half would be dead, leaving

nothing to their heirs—a sad record, but again and again proved to be the rule.

of forty-nine years; the country men an average of fifty-nine years. These are facts, wrung from the mean of many care-

ful observations. Few men are born to do better in this world than the generality

of those into whose social or commercial rank they are introduced in early life. The

law of average, like the law of chance, is inexorable. For every man who makes a fortune, forty men make nothing. For every man who goes to heaven, after twenty-five years' life in Chicago or New

twenty-five years' life in Chicago or New York, ten men in the country seem to start for that destination. To have a com-petence in old age, to lead a happy life, to have health and vigor, to rejoice in many children, and to get to heaven at last, young man, stay in the country, fast by that earliest gift of God to man—the plow! In that, if faithfully followed, and

managed to steal a pair of pantaloons. On reaching home he discovered they

pursuit very democratic in his tastes. He treated all men as his equals, and would not allow others to treat him as their supethe greatest amount of happiness are found in the country and in the pursuits that the country affords. Take one hunrior. One day, while discussing a ques tion in anatomy with a young naturalist, the latter constantly interjected in his con-versation, "Monsieur le Baron." "There dred youngsters just in the blossom of early manhood; let fifty of them remain is no Baron here," replied Cuvier, "there are two students seeking the truth, and bowing down only to her." in the country as farmers, and fifty seek wealth in the excitement and dangers of the city, and, at the end of a quarter of a

COURAGE AND PATIENCE.—
Life is ead, because we know it,
Death, because we know it not;
But we will not fret nor murmur—
Every man must bear his lot.
Coward hearis, who shrink and dy,
Are not fit to live or die!

Knowing life, we should not fear it, Neither death, for that's unknown Conrace, Patience—these are virtues Which for many sine atone. Who has those—and have not 11— lie is fit to live and die!

In a recent Washington letter, "Agate," tells the following story: "At an evening reception lately given to the Chinese embassy, it happened to me to be assigned by the hostess to the duty of trying to entertain one of the young Pekin students, in the supper-room. He touched the barbarian dishes but sparingly, and conversation sprang up as to the difference between Chinese and American cookery. At a suggestion of the straits to which the embassy would be reduced, if their Chinese cook would be reduced, if their Chinese cook hould die, and they should be compelled to subsist on the ordinary hotel fare, he exclaimed, 'Oh, we should soon grow very thin-in fact we should starve.' Suddenly it seemed to occur to the young diplomat that this remark might seem uncourteous, and so he hastened to qualify it. 'But there are some things which they cook very nicely at our hotel. For example, ice-cream—they cook it very well."

Ir is related of an Englishman living near Florence, where at last accounts the thermometer marked nincty-five degrees, that he has devised an ingenious method of keeping cool. His study is walled and floored with zinc, and is in fact a large and kept fast to their moorings by means of screws, complete the arrangements. In this retreat, or aquarium, theowner passes the hot hours of the day, receiving his friends and writing his letters, with the occasional variety of a dip beneath the surface. His habits are the tank, filled breast high with water. A few and it is delightful to see him striking out every now and then with his hands and feet, in the direction of his dictionary or other books of reference, spread open for use upon a sloping bank or ledge above water mark.

On realing mone the discovered they were boy's size, entirely too small for him, so he returned to the store next day to have them exchanged, when he was promptly arrested and locked up.

Medical Illumination.

Four Magnificently Illumination for him, and women, and free on recently little and the discovered they are supported to the store next day to have them exchanged, when he was promptly arrested and locked up.

Democratic Platform.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention: The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its treet in the intelligence, satroitem and discriminating justice of the peo-We gather the following facts from Mr. H. V. Poor's Manual on Railways: The first railway chartered was the Baltimore and Ohio. This was in 1827, and in 1831, 62 miles. The Democratic party, in Nahonal Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, etand upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the question of slavery and escession as having been estiled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution of civil government of the American people.

Scoond. Amnessly for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by texation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the tiervernment, commonly administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and when the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were sented does not provide that they shall be paid in cois, that they ought, in right, and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of 62 miles were operated by horse power. The second was the railway from Albany to Schenectady, and the third was the South Carolina in 1835, which was at that time the longest in the world. In 1831 we posessed but little over 100 miles of railroad; in 1835, 1,098 miles; in 1867, 39,244 miles. In 1887, 224 miles of new track were laid; in 1866, 2,227 miles of new track. In 1843 only 159 miles were laid; in 1866, 3,643 miles were opened, which is the largest number of miles of new track laid in any year. In 1807, Mr. Poor thinks we shall have 45,000 miles in operation. In 1867, New England had 3,938 miles laid; the Middle States, 9,552; the Southern States, 10,007; and the Western States and Pacific coast, 15,226. Massachusetts has the most for her territory—one mile for every 5½ square miles; New York has one for every 14½ square miles. The gross earnings of all the railways is 21 per cent. of the cost. The expenses consume cein, that they ought, in right, and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of projectly, according to vaime, including Government bonds and other public scentiles.

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborar and the office holder, the penalener and the soldler, the producer and the bond-holder.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to serve negre supremacy; the simplification of the eystem, and the discentinuance of the inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue; that the burden of taxation be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the country made good; the repeal of all enactments for the enrollment of State militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal laxation under the internal revenue laws, as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures as well, without imparing the revenue; to impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage the groat industrial interests of the country.

Seventh The reform of abuses in the Administration; the expusion of current men from onice; the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of the rightful authority and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpation of Congress and the despotism of the sword may coase.

Eighth, Equal rights and protection for natural-

Railways in the United States.

Strengthen the Defences!

well as Massachusetts, 352,860 miles.

70 per cent. of the earnings. The whole railway system has cost \$1,600,000,000, or

two thirds of our national debt. If all the country were furnished as well as Ohio, we should have 164,800 miles; and if as

Maiaria, the most deadly enemy of health, i verywhere active in July and August. The blaz ing sun is decomposing and fermenting every species of vegetable and animal abomination, and poisonous gases that depress and infect the sysem are universally present. On the prairies, in the swamps, in the woods, and in the midst of prowded cities, this development of the elements of disease is now coing on. In short the human body is in a state of siege, and reason and comion sense suggest that its dupences be strength ENED. A stimulant, a tonic, a corrective, and an alterative are required to put it in perfect trim, and these four grand requisites are combined in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. A man aust be made of steel not to be affected by the orbid matter set affoat in the atmosphere by the rays of an almost vertical sun. Nine-tenths of the ommunity are premonished at this season by de dlity, indigestion, headache, want of appetite, in disposition for exertion, nervousness, &c., that they were something to nucle them up and they NEED SOMETHING TO BUILD THEM UP AND RESULATE THEIR ANIMAL MACHINERY. Do they want to "fight it out on that line all summer," or to achieve an immediate victory over their unpleasant symptoms, and secure that first of Henven's bleesings—" a sound mind in a sound body?" If the latter is their desire, let them resort to the BHTERRS without delay. That agrees to the BHTERRS without delay. That agrees able and potent vegetable regenerative will soon restore the system to its balance—regulating the liver, strengthening the stemach, gently relieving the bowels, and giving vigor, clasticity, and energy to the whole frame. These are proven facts. No man who reads the testimony on which they are founded can for a moment coubt them.

The Dew Drops

The Dew Drops

Which the Creator's infinite power supplies every night, prepares the earth for the bursting forth of the sun; the rain which penetrates the earth clears away obstractions, and the snow acts as a Tonic, producing immediate circulations, and bids the dead earth leap into now life. In like manner does the Great Household Remedy—Mishler's Herb Bitters—demonstrate its wonderful powers. It prepares the human system for the change about to be wrought in its condition; its virtues as a Tonic produce the most desirable and immediate results in purifying the blood and equalizing its circulation throughout the whole body, and it clears away every obstruction to vigorous health, absolutely driving out disease, an matter how trivial, where it is located, or what is its character. It has been established as a fact beyond doubt or eavil, that there is not an organ of the human body it will not affect, or a disease it will not cure, if taken in time and according to the directions accompanying each bottle. Sold by all druggists and dealors. Dr. S. B. Hariman & Co., Propriétors, Lancaster, Pa.

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